

October 28.

Number 2.

# A M O S T

true Relation:

CONTAYNING THE  
great Inuasion made by *Bethlem*  
*Gabor* in the Emperours Dominions, with  
particular names of those Townes he  
hath taken in already.

*As Likewise,*

The Marching vp of Monsieur  
*Tilly* to the Emperour: And the great prepa-  
rations in defence: With the Emperours fur-  
ther designs to crosse the attempts  
of *Bethlem Gabor*.

*As also,*

The Siege of *Brin* in *Versperimur* in Hungary,  
by the Turkes.

With diuers other matters of mo-  
ment concerning Count *Mansfield*, the War-  
like proceedings at the Siege of *Lipstadt*:  
And the affaires of the  
Low Countries.

LONDON,

Printed by *Edward Allde* for *Nathaniel But-  
ter* and *William Sheppard*. 1623.



October 28.

ANNO 1557

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNIVERSITY

OF OXFORD

IN THE

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HENRY

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Fortune is neuer constant but in her inconstancie, and this is the reason (as I take it) that the wise and prudent of this world haue wished rather a moderate then a great fortune, for when it is exceeding great, it flatters most commonly, and casteth into some mishap. And indeede if we will rightly consider the humane actions in this world, we shall iudge that he was no vnwise man that said that this world is a Stage on which one and the same play is continually acted, but by seuerall and interchanged persons: and to speake the truth, as we see him who represents on the Stage sometime the person of a Prince, or a valiant Warriour and Conquerour, in an other act to represent an inferior vassall, or euen a subdued and captiued person: so we perceiue likewise in the world this and other such like variery. But to come to our purpose, it is knowne almost to the vniuersall world, what great successes the house of *Austria* hath had within these few yeares, to the terrour of the Turke himselfe, and was a continuall assaylant or actor, in the inuasion, and suppressing of his enemies, but is now become a defendant against the incursions



Made by the Turke and *Bethlem Gabor*, whereby he sustaineth losses, as well in his owne hereditarie lands, as in his other Dominions.

It is thought that both the great Signiour and *Bethlem Gabor*, conceiuing much iealousie, by reason of the long delayes made to the Turkish Ambassadour at *Vienna*, as likewise by the deferring of the promised Ambassie towards *Constantinople* from *Vienna*: But now it seemeth that the Emperour hath sent the Lord *Curtis* lately the great Signiour. For they write from *Vienna* with Letters of the 29. of September as followeth. It is here rumoured, that the Lord *Curtis*, Ambassador of the Emperour who was sent towards *Constantinople*, is stayed at *Offen* a Towne of *Hungary*, in hands of the great Signiour. And it is very like that the Turkes haue stayed him there, because he came not as soone as was promised, suspecting that the losse of so much time hath disaduantaged them.

But seeing that some will thinke it strange that they haue begun now so late in the yeare to set vp. on the Emperour, we will giue the Reader (touching this point) as good satisfaction as wee can for the present time. First, concerning *Bethlem Gabor*, it is thought that he must set his souldiers at work, vlesse hee will see his owne Dominions endamaged by them, or else suffer a great number of them to abandon him: for hee hath many which looke for no other wages, then the spoile of their Enemies. And touching the great Signiour, it is reported by them which haue good intelligences from *Constantinople*, that the Janizaries amongst



amongst the rest of the Turkish souldiours long mightily for warres, and that the *Primo Visir* hath therefore wished the Grand Signiour to set them at worke for feare of ciuill dissention amongst themselves: whereupon (as they say) he condescended to the late inuasion made, as you may vnderstand in this booke, and promised against the next spring to draw some 200000. men into the field against his neighbouring enemies. And besides the other reasons here before alledged, this may also be a chiefe reason of the drawing both of *Bethlem Gabor* and the Turke into the field, namely, the inuasion lately made by the Imperiall Commander the Baron of *Donaw* into his Dutchy of *Ratibor* in *Silesia*. And as we heard in our former letters, the Emperour did also desire by his Ambassador sent vnto him, that he would by faire meanes surrender both his Dukedomes in *Silesia*, namely, *Ratibar* and *Oppelen*, whereby he could easily guesse that the Baron of *Donaw* meant earnest; And forasmuch as concerneth the great Signiour, he is bound to aide *Bethlem Gabor* (being his Tributarie) if he be wronged by any, and therefore it is no great meruail that he hath likewise sent some forces into the fields, but it is hardly for vs to determine, whether he hath done it, to right and ayde *Bethlem Gabor*, or in regard of his owne perticular Quarrel. Whether the Protestants in *Germany* may conceaue any hopes of their re-establishing (as many belecue in *Holland*) by the comming downe of *Bethlem Gabor*, it is not our intention to speake of it at this present: But we will rather wish that it.



were already done, rather then *Bethlem Gabor* should come downe for that purpose to spill so much Christian bloud. But to come to our Narration: It appeareth by diuers letters that the Emperour vpon the rumors of the comming of *Bethlem Gabor*, appointed the Duke *wensell* of *Munsterberg* to be his Generall of all his Forces, which were to be raised in *Silesia*: as likewise that many of the country were summoned, by the command of the Imperiall Officers to take themselves to their armes. And the Count *de Negromonte* was sent as Generall towards the Marquesse of *Moravia* taking with him some 2000. horse and 1600. foot, besides the forces of the Collonell *Wallesteyn* who followed him close with his Regiment. But it seemeth that the Imperialists feared most an inuasion in *Silesia*, for they sent daily the Souldiours towards the Frontiers, to stop the passages. But notwithstanding all these preparations, it is certaine that the Marquesse of *Iagerendorp* hath inuaded the Dukedome of *Tesch* in *Moravia* with an intention to march towards *Iagerendorp* as they writ from *Pragne* & *Lints* in *Austria*; as was touched in the last newes. And we haue not heard since any thing more of his proceedings of the siege by the Turkes made before *Vesprin*, and the inroad by *Bethlem Gabor* make *Hungarie*, and taken there seuerall Townes and Castles, as you shall vnderstand presently. And it may be that this first inuasion of the Marquesse of *Iagerendorp* hath beene made in *Silesia* in policie onely to distract, and withdraw Imperialists. For as they writ from *Vienna*, the 20.

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of September, vpon the interception of some letters which were sent to *Bethlem Gabor*, there was presently giuen order by the Imperiall Councell *Count de Montenegro* who was sent into *Moravia* (as we heard here before) should goe with all his Forces with as much speed as could be made towards the vpper *Hungarie*, and morcouer there was also giuen command that all the Forces which were vnder the Palatine of *Hungarie*, and the Archbishop *Pasman*, as likewise the Lord *Esterhasi* should ioyne themselues with them of the Count aforementioned, being a Generall chosen for the Emperour. And besides those, there were yet 1000. Cossacks to come to him: The counsell Chamber of *Hungarie* decreed likewise that there should be made prouision of victuals for 30000. men, as likewise that the Munition which was sent into *Moravia* should be carried towards *Hungarie*. And this same letter relates that *Westbrin* a Towne in *Hungarie*, about which the Turkes of *Stulweysenburg*, or *Alba Regalis* had pillaged the Countrey, was now besieged by them, saying, The Turkes haue besieged *Westbrin*, and are resolved to batter the Walls with their Canon, which is a great beginning of their breach of peacc. This newes of the siege of *Westbrin* is likewise printed at *Franckford* in *Germany*, where they are now adayes very curious and carefull in regard of their print.

To come now to the late proceedings of *Bethlem Gabor*, we must first relate what they write from *Vienna* with their letters of the 20. of September: they say it is here rumoured that *Bethlem Gabor* is  
come



come with some thousands of men to *Eperies* to keepe there (as they take it) a generall meeting or land-day. As Likewise that both the *Archdukes Leopoldus* and *Charles* brothers of the Emperour were there daily expected to take the gouernment of the towne in their hands, intending to make there a Reformation. And by the next Letters of the 27 of September, Last Sunday eight dayes agoe returned here againe both the Emperour and the Empresse with all his royall off-spring coming from *Ebersdorff*, his house of pleasure, to which he went few daies before, as is in our newes of the 24 of September. Whereupon was the seruice done in the Chutch of the *Austine* Friers, according to the old custome. And on Munday next following, his Maiestie sate with his priuie Councell in the Palace of the Count of *Eggenberg*, and on Wednesday was the like meeting by the Emperour kept at the same Palace. But the Thursday and Friday it was kept in the Court of the Emperour after the seruice in the morning done. And the same Letters say that the Archduke *Leopoldus* arriued there the last Sunday about tenne of the clocke before noone, and the Emperour and his two sonnes met him before within a halfe league from the towne: But the Empresse went to him when he ascended the stayres of the Court, where they saluted each other with great ioy. Last weeke his Maiestie appointed diuers Commissioners out of his seuerall Courts and counsels, as namely out of the Imperiall Councell, of the gouernment, that of the lower *Austria*, and that of his

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his priuate Court, and likewise some out of his Councell of warre, to consult about the orders to be kept vpon the ratification of his Maiestie concerning Flesh, Salt and coyne.

Now concerning *Bethlem Gabor* this same letter writes as followeth. Yesterday there came hereaduise out of Hungarie that *Bethlem Gabors* forces haue set already vpon two or three Townes about *Viller*, and slaine the Garisons which were within them. And it addes also that the Emperour caused thereupon a Letter to be sent to the Lord *Maximilian* of *Leighuenssteyn* by an Imperiall Post with expresse order to draw his Forces with all speed in Hungarie besides them of the *Court de Montenegro* before mentioned; and there are yet 6000. men to come hither by water, and shall be sent into Hungarie also to the other. And other Letters of the 20. of September say. The marching on of the Forces of *Bethlem Gabor* continueth still, his Vantgard being some 12000. men strong hath laid a bridge vpon the Riuer *Thensa*, & is come already within seauen leagues to *Neubensell*, and he himselfe hath taken a Towne called *Ville*, which is a place of great importance.

In the vpper Hungarie about *Cassania*. And

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the same Letter confirms likewise the siege afore mentioned of *Westbrin* by the Turkes made, writing in this manner. The Turkes haue besieged the fort called *Westbrin* (which is one of the Frontier houses or Forts of *Stiermark* a Patrimoniall countrie of the Emperour) whereby it seemes that the Turkes will breake the peace with his Maiestie. The Lord *Bridiani* (who stands against the Emperour) is likewise gone with certaine thousands of men into the field. And hereupon hath the Emperour sent the Palatine of Hungarie with some 25000. men as well horse as foot together, to encounter with *Bethlen Gabor*, and the Archduke *Leopoldus* expects here morcouer, sixethousand Musketiers from *Passaw* intending to ioyne them with the other twenty five thousand to make vp an Armie of one and thirtie thousand men. And it seemeth by another Letter of the same date, that the Archduke *Leopoldus* is to be Generall to the Emperours forces in Hungarie, saying, the twenty two of this moneth arriued heere the Archduke *Leopoldus*, and the twentic fixe his brother *Charles*, and were there both (after their long wished presence, receaued with great state and pompe. And *Leopoldus* is since



since appointed to be Generall of the Imperi-  
all forces in Hungarie to resist *Bethlem Gabor*  
and his Assistances and partakers. Moreouer,  
it is heere also confidently reported, that  
*Monsieur Tilly* is sent for, to come into those  
parts with all hast. The Regiment of the Col-  
lonell *Breyner* is likewise drawne into the  
fields, and it seemeth that there will bee yet  
great blowes giuen before the end of this run-  
ning yeare. But in the meane time we stand  
heere, and in diuers other Dominions of the  
Emperour in great feare, and that the rather,  
because this inuasion commeth so on the so-  
daine, and vnlookt for stealing vpon vs. The  
land-day or generall meeting, which was ex-  
pected to be kept at *Newensall* is now dissolued  
and come to nothing, seeing that there ap-  
peared none in the name of *Bethlem Gabor*.

And another particular Letter written also  
from *Vienna* the twentie nine of September re-  
lates amongst other things the further enter-  
prises made by *Bethlem Gabor*, as likewise the  
politicke and wise courses taken by the Empe-  
rour to resist and weaken him that he may not  
be able to performe his designes. But by ano-  
ther we vnderstand, that the Imperiall soul-



diours will receaue no other payment then of Rixe dollers: And seeing that all things are growing heere daily dearer and dearer, it is to be feared, that our Armies will be shortly dissolved and disbanded. ( But the money lately taken out of the Exchequer in the Castle of *St. Angelo* at *Rome* namely 45000. Crownes of which (as they write thence the 23. of September,) some part of it was to be sent to the Catholike league in Germanie, and some into *Veltolin* to pay the souldiours, as likewise other prouision already made will encourage them to fight for their countrie.)

But let vs come againe to our former Letter from *Vienna* which goeth on in this manner.

We haue heere likewise tydings that *Bethlem Gabor* hath taken three Townes, namely, *Surtsee*, *Budack*, and *Saint Andrenes*, and that he giues in some of his Ensignes the Armes of the Crowne of Hungarie; wherein is writ, *Bethlem Gabor King of Hungarie*, and in some other then of Bohemia with an inscription of *Frederick King of Bohemia*, and that hee fired also a small Towne about *Nonegrade*, killing there all them hee could meeete withall. But the Emperour on the other

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ther side to crosse him in his designe, hath sent the Count of *Monte Negro*, with his forces towards *Senalits* vpon the frontiers of *Hungary*, to stop there the passage, and dispatch likewise some Posts into *Polonia*, with letters to moue the Cossacks to invade the Dominions of *Bethlem Gabor*, by the way of *Zips*, and to come vpon the backe of his forces.

Moreover, they certefie vs by the same Letter, That the Lord *Setfchi* a chiefe Office in *Hungarie*, for the Emperour hath resigned his place, not being willing to meddle with these troubles afore mentioned, and that for his more safety, hee hath also betaken himselfe to his Fort called *Mienn*. Likewise this Letter relates, that the Ambassadors of the King of *Denmarke* haue demanded of the Emperour the installing and Regalia or Royaltie of the Bishopricke of *Halberstadt*, for one of his loynes, who is chosen by the Deane and Chapter in the same Bishopricke, in the place of the Duke *Christian* of *Brunswicke*, seeing that hee hath resigned his Bishopricke. But it is thought that there will be great obstacles made by the Bishopricke of *Magdeborgh*, who was the Condiutor, or *Vicarius* of the Duke *Christian* afore mentioned. Whether he hath resigned this Bishopricke for feare of losing it through the great forces of the Emperour, or otherwise vpon the rumour of the death of his brother (whereby his Dutchie of *Brunswicke* is to come vpon him) we cannot resolue.



Concerning the affaires of *Bohemia*, the Letters from *Prague* the three and twentieth of September, say, The extreame great dearth continueth heere still, and if it be not speedily remedied, it is apparent that many of the Countrey people must be vndone and perish.

The Horse and Foote which were sent against the reuolted Boores, are come backe againe, the matter being taken vp by composition. But the Burgers of a Towne called *Anser*, which (as they say) had a hand in this commotion, are likely to be punished very seuerely.

And other Letters of the 30. of the same moneth also written thence, say likewise, The great dearth encreaseth here daily more and more, and although the Magistrate is many times exhorted by the Clergie out of their Pulpits, to take pitie of the needie, neuerthelesse in case of their necessity there followeth no remedy or succour. By reason of the drawing on of the Turkes and *Bethlem Gabor*: there are lately chosen one thousand Muskaters out of the foureteene Companies, which lye heere in Garison, to bee sent into *Hungarie* to the Imperiall Armie. And it is heere confirmed againe from *Breslaw* in *Silesia*, that since the agreement made by the meanes of the Baron of *Donow*, with the Cossacks (vpon the order giuen him by the Archduke *Charles*, Bishop of *News*) a great number returned into *Potonia*, vpon the payment made vnto them, as was promised by this composition:

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position: and that some of the rest which began to make spoile of the Countrey, were slaine by the Duke *Nenzel* of *Bernstadt*, and they make also mention of the continuance of the great dearth which is there, saying, that a Shouell (which is their measure) of Wheat, is sould for thirty Rix Dollers, and the same measure of Rye 20. Dollers.

Another Letter likewise written from *Prague*, and bearing the same date with the former, saith: The Lord of *Brieg* hath surprized lately in *Silesia*, five Cornets of Cossacks, and defeated them, whereupon his Souldiers got their rich booties.

As for the businesses of Monsieur *Tilly*, wee haue heard heretofore, that seeing things did not succede so well to his minde against the Count of *Mansfield* (as well in regard of want of victuals for his Armie, as likewise by reason that his Aduersarie the Count of *Mansfield*, hath drowned some part of the Countrey to keepe him off) hee went with his Forces towards the County of *Oldenburgh*, and the seuerall Bishopricks of *Bremen* and *Minden*, to relieue them with victuals.

And in the same Letters (which wee alledged here before making mention of the prouision of victuals sent to the Generall *Tilly*) they relate that there (at *Bremen*) was the rumour about



about the twentieth of September, that he was resolved to draw his Campe before the Towne of *Lipstadt*, to atchieue the sledge the sooner by taking it.

And they added vnto the former aduises, that the Souldiers of Monsieur *Tilly* ceased to bereaue the Countrey people of their victuals and prouisions, seeing hee punished the offenders very seuerely, and had euen lately caused seauen of his Horse to be hanged, because they had misused some Inhabitants of *Delmenhorst*: But the last of them who would not suffer the Hang-man to tye the Rope about his necke, drew a Skeane out of the Sheath of one of his fellow Souldiers, and cleft the Hang-mans head in pieces, whereupon hee was killed by the shot of his fellowes vpon commaund giuen.

A Letter of the 28. of September, sent out of the Bishopricke of *Minden*, saith: That the Generall *Tilly* was comming backward towards them since his returne out of *Friesland*, and that they hoped, that hee would not en-damage them, seeing they would prouide his Army with victuals and other necessaries: and they added also to this, that it was rumoured that Monsieur *Tilly* would winter his campe in the land of *Hessen*, in which the Count of *Colalde* should meete him likewise with 3000. Foote.

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in which the Count of *Colalto* should meet him likewise with 3000 Foot.

And the Letters from *Amsterdam* dated the seventh of September, say that *Monsr. Tilly* is marched upwards with his Army, through the Land of *Oldenburgh*: some are of opinion that he goes to the Emperour, or into Hungary: others guesse, that he will set vpon the Land of *Hesse*, or some other dominions thereabout. This is all that we can learne at this present of his proceedings and designs. And it is feared in the meane time, that the Emperour shall haue occasion enough to imploy himselfe in Hungary and other parts thereabout: but by his comming Germany may rest herselfe a little, and take breath.

And euen now wee haue receiued a Letter from *Hannow*, bearing date the sixt day of October, that *Monsr. Tilly* was come into the Palatinate, and was afterward marcht on his iourney towards Hungary, hauing taken all his Forces with him, as likewise many Companies which lay in diuers Townes of the Palatinate in Garison.

And hereby it appeareth, that hee mistooke the designe of *Monsr. Tilly*, which writ from *Munster* in *Westphalia*, that hee had left the County of *Oldenburgh*, and had taken his way towards the Counties of *Beilfield* and *Hoya*, to goe to the Bishopricke of *Minden*, with intention to march thence through the Bishopricke of *Halberstadt*, and the Land of *Hessen*, towards the Dukedome of *Brunswicke*, carying nineteene peeces of Ordnance with him.

As for the Siege of *Lipstadt*, they write from *Cullen*,  
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their Letter being dated the seventh of October, in this manner :

Wee vnderstand here out of the Campe before *Lipstadt*, that their forces are gone somewhat backwards from the Towne, hauing lately lost fourteene Captaines, besides diuers other Souldiers, at the last assault made vpon a halfe moone of the towne, to the number of 500 men at least.

They wrote likewise that the besiegers sustained there also some losse of their Souldiers, by the breaking of a bridge laid by them ouer a water, for their better passage : for diuers that were vpon it were drowned, and those which were gone ouer it, were also presently flaine by the Townesmen and their garrison. By the next wee hope to deliuer you the number both of those that were drowned, and also of those that were flaine ; and such other particulars as wee can learne. But in the meane time we will not leaue to giue you notice of the tydings which wee haue gotten euen out of the County of *Marck* (in which the Towne of *Lipstadt* lyeth) by a priuate letter bearing date the fourth of September. The words of the Letter are these.

The Towne of *Lipstadt* is yet besieged, and the besiegers being lately approached very neere the town, haue raised a battery so neere vnto it, that they can thence batter the towne and cast fire balles into it ; and haue by meanes of them set already some houses within the Towne on fire : but it was presently quenched by the Inhabitants. Therefore seeing that they could doe no good therewith vpon the towne, they

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they assaulted a halfe moone of it, taking great pains to pull it downe with hookes; but it was likewise in vaine, being all compelled to depart thence with the losse of some 500 Souldiers or more. And afterwards (seeing that they could not preuaile by these meanes) when they went about the cutting off of the Riuer of *Lip* from the towne, they had likewise ill successe: for it ranne into their trenches, and drowned many of the besiegers. And since wee heard out of the Campe, that the towne shall bee imblocked, seeing they kill many euery day in our Campe, and especially by the Ordnance which are planted vpon their batteries.

Concerning Count *Mansfield*, we vnderstand by letters writen from *Bremen*, the 1 of October, that he lyeth yet in the Fort called *Griet*, hauing all his forces very neere about him: as likewise that there was appointed a meeting at a towne of *East-Friesland* called *Hinte*, in which should be treated about the remouing of the Forces of Count *Mansfield* out of the same country, and that it was rumored that the King of *Denmarke* would take some of them into his pay, and that the remainder should serue the States of the vnited Prouinces. From *Cullen* we learne likewise by a letters of the first of October, that they had there riding, that hee was to forsake the County of *East-Friesland*, afore-mentioned, vpon the payment to be made vnto him of 300000 florins, which amounts to 30000 pound sterling.

From *Amsterdam* wee are aduised also touching Count *Mansfield*, by a Letter dated the seventh of



October. That although it seemed that his Campe was to be dissolued, out of diuers considerations, that they knew it neuerthelesse by good intelligences, that there hath been earnest solicitation to maintaine him and keepe him on foot with an Army in some place, where hee may endamage his enemies, with promises to furnish him with great Forces against the next Spring, to exercise his valour there in the fields.

And from the same Towne they write also with Letters of the 10 of October, much to this purpose, in manner as followeth.

Our Aduices out of France relate, that from thence are sent 60000 Crownes to Count *Mansfield*, for the pay of his Souldiers, with a promise of a monethly continuance of it. And wee haue here also tydings from *Embden*, that Count *Mansfield* receiued lately some Letters to his great contentment, and caused thereupon the Ordnance to be discharged.

Touching the Forces of the States which are in the Field, they lye still about *Rees* and the neighbouring Townes, and are likely to tarry there vntill the Spanish armies bee dissolued and drawne into their garisons.

Collonel *Kriphousen*, that was suspected in *Brunswicks* ouerthrow, is at *Arnham*, and set at liberty againe: for hauing beene wronged, his accusers haue acknowledged their fault, and haue asked him forgiveness.

There are two Prizes more now newly brought into Zealand by the aduenturers, laden with 1000 Chests of Sugar, and much other goods.

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As for the affaires of *Italy*, wee vnderstand by Letters written from *Millane* bearing date the three and twentieth day of September, that there came daily many French Souldiers both Horse and Foot into the Country of *Piemont*. And that the prince *Thomaso* one of the sonnes of the duke of *Sauoy* was gone in poste into *France*, to conferre with the King about waighy affayres: as likewise that the Gouvernour of *Millane* had commanded the Artillery to be remoued out of the towne of *Clene*, and to bee caryed else-where, seeing there was a garison of the Popes to be laid in the same town.

From *Genoa* likewise it is aduised, that the Catholike Armado (consisting of some one and thirtie Gallies, or thereabouts) were departed from *Messina* to goe towards *Leuant* to set vpon the Turkish Nauy; or else to invade some Sea-coasts of theirs.

The Ambassadour of *Bethlem Gabor* who is yet here, hath had audience of the Siegneur of Venice, and it is here still rumored, that *Bethlem Gabor* is to receiue great ayde from the Grand Siegneur.

Moreouer, by the late Letters which wee haue receiued from *Constantinople*, it is reported that diuers Bashas, and fundry other great personages are earnestly bent and busied to reuenge the death of *Osman*.

The fore-said Letters from *Constantinople* doe likewise giue vs to vnderstand, that the Bascha of *Bosna*, together with diuers other great commanders haue



haue command from *Constantinople* to yeeld vnto *Bethlem Gabor* all the ayd and assistance that they can.

They relate likewise that they had there (namely at *Venice*) tydings that *Bethlem Gabor* was already in the Field with a mighty Army. And that the great Siegneur caused yet an army of some fourescore thousand men consisting partly of Horse and party of Foot, to be leauyed and forthwith made ready for his ayde.

*F f N f S.*